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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

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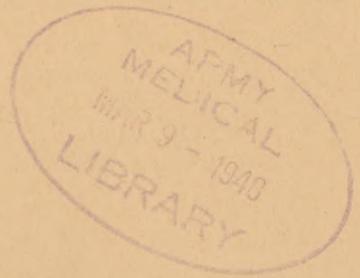
For Period

9 February - 14 February

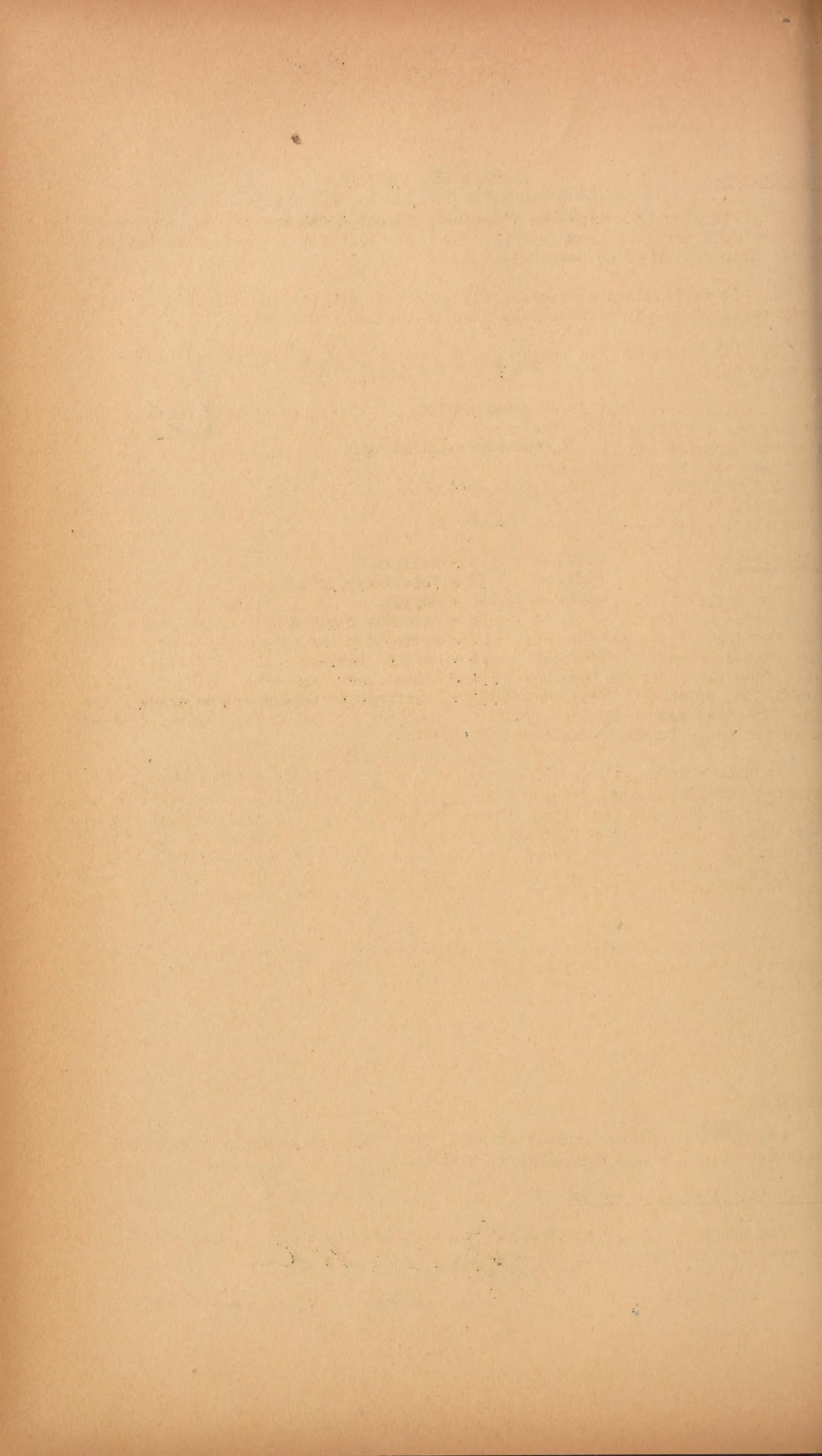
1948

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SECTION I

WELFARE

Dobo Engo Kai

The Ministry of Welfare on 7 February directed the Prefectural Governors to take the following measures in regard to their relationships with the National Relief Association (Dobo Engo Kai).

1. To avoid misunderstanding all governors and public officials will immediately resign from any post held by them in the Dobo Engo Kai.

2. All Dobo Engo Kai office space held by them in prefectural buildings will be vacated.

3. Welfare officials and governors will investigate closely, various institutions and functions under the branch of the Dobo Engo Kai to see that needy persons are treated equally without preferential treatment regardless of whether those persons are special groups or ex-service personnel.

All officials of the Ministry of Welfare who held posts in the Dobo Engo Kai as members of boards, auditors or councilors, etc., have tendered their resignations as of 2 February.

Minsei-iin

A meeting of the Chiefs, Welfare Sections, of the prefectural Departments of Welfare was held in Tokyo on 13 February. While other matters were considered at this meeting, it was held at this time for the primary purpose of considering instructions recently dispatched concerning the reappointment of Minsei-iin (reference statement in PH&W Weekly Bulletin No. 58, subject: Reappointment of Minsei-iin, which sets forth a summary of instructions issued). A translation of this directive issued by the Ministry of Welfare Hatsu-Sha No. 17, was sent out as an inclosure to above-mentioned Bulletin.

At this meeting it was emphasized that only qualified persons were to be appointed as Minsei-iin. In the future Minsei-iin will have responsibility under the Child Welfare Law and it is, therefore, necessary to secure persons who have some interest and ability in Child Welfare work. The importance of establishing effective prefectural Minsei-iin Selection Committees and Nomination Committees in cities, towns and villages was also stressed. It is expected that during March, prefectural welfare officials will be giving a great deal of attention to this matter.

The attached table (inclosure 1) sets forth the most recent data available concerning the number of Minsei-iin actually appointed in the various prefectures in Japan.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Personnel

Mr. C. T. Beechwood arrived at PH&W, GHQ, SCAP, to assume the position of Assistant Chief, Veterinary Affairs Division.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reports the following outbreak of diseases for the period 7 - 13 February:

Prefecture	Disease	No. of Cases
Nagano	Swine Erysipelas	1
Kanagawa	Swine Cholera	3

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SECTION III

SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

The 44th weekly report of IIT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs indicates the following data for 1 - 7 February:

	Total Mfgd. to date <u>31 Jan.</u>	No. Mfgd. <u>1-7 Feb.</u>	Total Mfgd. <u>7 Feb.</u>	Total Shipped to date <u>7 Feb.</u>	Balance On Hand	Balance To be Mfgd.
IIT Dusters	84,696	1,650	86,346	78,756	7,590	3,654
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. capacity	39,443	-	39,443	21,419	18,024	-
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	13,724	10,084	-
Sprayer, hand type, 1/2 gal. capacity	37,910	-	37,910	29,324	8,586	-
Total	<u>185,857</u>	<u>1,650</u>	<u>187,507</u>	<u>143,223</u>	<u>44,284</u>	<u>3,654</u>

A total of 4,005,536 lbs. of 10% IIT Dust, 359,468 gallons of 5% IIT Residual Effect Spray, and 348,569 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 7 February.

Distribution of IIT Products and Typhus Vaccine during January 1948 totaled 315,956 lbs. of 10% IIT Dust, 76,240 gallons of 5% IIT Residual Effect Spray, and 298,356 vials of Typhus Vaccine.

The following is a detailed breakdown of the distribution during January 1948 to prefectures and various governmental departments.

Prefecture or Department	10% IIT Dust	5% IIT Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Hokkaido	-	10,000 gal.	-
Aomori	71,800 lbs.	-	-
Miyagi	-	-	500 vials
Akita	-	-	46,000 "
Fukushima	10,000 lbs.	1,000 gal.	-
Ibaraki	-	-	6,000 vials
Tokyo	-	-	20,000 "
Gifu	-	-	10,500 "
Aichi	-	-	81,000 "
Mie	-	-	510 "
Toyama	-	-	250 "
Ishikawa	4,000 lbs	-	100 "
Fukui	-	2,500 gal.	1,000 "
Shiga	1,500 lbs.	750 "	500 "
Kyoto	-	-	1,000 "
Osaka	-	-	68,160 "
Hyogo	-	-	10,420 "
Nara	-	-	1,780 "
Wakayama	-	-	250 "
Tottori	-	-	390 "
Shimane	-	-	500 "
Okayama	-	-	600 "
Yamaguchi	20,000 lbs.	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	1,100 "
Kagawa	-	-	600 "
Ehime	-	-	100 "
Kochi	1,000 lbs.	150 gal.	-
Fukuoka	100,000 "	17,000 "	5,000 "
Nagasaki	-	-	17,500 "

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Prefecture or Department	10% IIT Fust	5% IIT Spray	Typhus Vaccine
Kagoshima	10,000 lbs.	-	-
Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry	85,970 "	9,435 gal.	-
Ministry of Justice	8,475 "	2,630 "	-
Ministry of Welfare	2,711 "	925 "	6 vials
Quarantine Stations:			
Hakodate	-	-	500 "
Yokohama	-	-	700 "
Ujina	-	-	1,000 "
Nagasaki	-	-	350 "
Otaru	500 "	100 gal.	-
Ministry of Transportation:			
Main Office	-	-	14,840 "
Tokyo Railway Department	-	5,250 gal.	5,040 "
Osaka	" "	8,000 "	2,160 "
Hiroshima	" "	2,000 "	-
Moji	" "	3,000 "	-
Shikoku	" "	1,500 "	-
Sapporo	" "	6,000 "	-
Sendai	" "	4,000 "	-
Niigata	" "	2,000	-
Totals	315,956 lbs.	76,240 gals.	298,356 vials

Distribution

Insect and rodent control equipment distributed during the period 1 - 7 February totaled 726 pieces. Shipments to four prefectures were made under Minister of Welfare direction as follows:

Prefecture	IIT Fuster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Fukushima	0	174	0	48
Fukui	144	0	0	0
Osaka	0	0	0	150
Kochi	0	130	80	0
Total	144	304	80	198

The distribution of controlled medical supplies was placed under the new ration system effective 1 February, as previously announced in issues of the Weekly Bulletin. It may be of interest to Military Government Officers to have for reference the following list of official documents and communications which have been issued to date.

1. Official Gazette, No. 485, dated 11 November 1947 (English Edition)

a. Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 30 promulgates the new plan of distribution (pp. 4 - 12).

b. Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 70 and No. 71 list the items which are designated as the "designated rationed goods" (pp. 20 - 21).

2. File IHATSU No. 183, dated 26 November 1947.

From: Vice Minister of Welfare

To: Each Urban or Prefectural Governor

Subject: Regarding the Enforcement of the Ordinance on Distribution of Medicines and other Medical Supplies

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3. File YAKU No. 1583, dated 27 December 1947

From: Chief, Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare
To: Each Urban or Prefectural Governor
Subject: Regarding the Enforcement of the Ordinance on the Distribution of Medicines and other Medical Supplies.

4. File YAKU No. 1590, dated 29 December 1947

From: Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
To: Tokyo-To, Hokkaido and Other Prefectures
Subject: The Distribution of the Permitted Quotas for the Local Sellers and the Distribution of the Quotas for the Fourth Quarter Period (February and March) of 22 Years of Showa.

5. File IHATSU No. 24, dated 17 January 1948

From: Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
To: Each urban or Prefectural Governor
Subject: Regarding the Ordinance on Distribution of Medicine and Other Medical Supplies.

6. File YAKU No. 145, dated 3 February 1948

From: Chief, Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
To: Chief, Sanitary Section of Urban or Prefecture
Subject: Regarding the Ratio of Allocated Amount of Distributed Medicines and Other Medical Supplies

7. File YAKU No. 185, dated 5 February 1948

From: Chief, Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
To: Competent Chief of Urban or Prefecture
Subject: The Registration of Central Sellers on the Basis of the Ordinance on Distribution of Medicines and Other Medical Supplies.

This is a critical period in distribution of controlled medical supplies. Many technical problems are sure to arise which will require a knowledge of the details and procedures which are contained in the documents cited above.

It should be noted that all medicines which are designated as controlled are to be distributed in like manner, namely, through the use of the purchasing pass book. Thus drugs such as mapharsen, bismuth subsalicylate injection, sulfathiazole, sulfadiazine and penicillin are to be placed on the purchasing pass books in like manner to other rationed medicines. The prefectural officials are, however, to apportion and allocate quantities of these drugs so as to insure that the Health Centers and other public and private institutions which treat venereal disease are amply supplied for this purpose.

SECTION IV

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

The December report of narcotic control activities, Ministry of Welfare, contains the following information:

Total registrants	88,420
Arrests - Registered persons	10
Unregistered persons	36
Convictions - Registered persons	10
Unregistered persons	21
Thefts of narcotics	42
Losses by fire	13

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Penalties for registrants varied from ¥100 to ¥5,000 fine and for non-registrants from ¥400 fine to one year six months penal servitude. Charges against 37 non-registrants were dropped because of lack of evidence. As a result of inspections by narcotic agents, 81 registrants were admonished for minor technical violations. One person was fined ¥3,000 for illegal cultivation of marihuana.

498,786 grams codeine phosphate, more than half the import received in October, were packaged and 423,838 grams were immediately sold to central wholesalers to relieve the critical short supply of this drug. The central wholesalers sold 120,585 grams of the codeine, approximately two and one-half times the amount of their stocks at the beginning of the month, to local wholesalers. 77,442 grams of codeine reached doctors, hospitals, etc. in addition to 327,560 tablets of codeine.

Consumption rates of morphine hydrochloride and cocaine hydrochloride, being in plentiful supply, were continued at approximately the same level as during the past two years of strict accounting and control.

Morphine hydrochloride	16,705 grams
Morphine hydrochloride	1% lcc 120,628 ampoules
Cocaine hydrochloride	12,473 grams

SECTION V

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

No objection has been offered by PH&W, GHQ, SCAP, to publication of a "Guide to the Medical Treatment for Venereal Disease", submitted by the Ministry of Welfare.

The schedules for mapharsen and neoarsenobenzol (neoarsphenamine) are outlined in this guide, but the latter should be used only when the former is unavailable. The supply of mapharsen will, in the near future, be sufficient to meet the demand minimizing the use of neoarsenobenzol. Under the new distribution system for controlled drugs, which became effective 1 February, mapharsen should be available to all Japanese doctors who are treating venereal diseases. It should be brought to their attention that mapharsen is the drug of choice in the routine treatment of early and latent syphilis. As compared with neoarsenobenzol, mapharsen has the following advantages:

1. Adaptable to foreshortened 24 week treatment schedule. (Ref: Weekly Bulletin No. 58 for period 1-7 February, Venereal Disease Control).
2. Greater therapeutic effect with smaller doses of arsenic (one-tenth that of neoarsenobenzol).
3. Practically complete freedom from producing nitritoid reactions; lowest cutaneous toxicity and general reaction incidence of any trivalent arsenical.
4. Aeration does not increase toxicity.
5. May be injected rapidly.

Mapharsen and mapharsol are different names for the same drug, oxyphenarsine hydrochloride, which chemically is 3-amino 4-hydroxyphenylarsinoxide hydrochloride. Since mapharsen is a trade name protected by patents, the Japan Pharmacopoeia and Japanese manufacturers use the name mapharsol to designate this drug.

This "Guide to the Medical Treatment for Venereal Diseases" has been distributed to the prefectures by the Ministry of Welfare to be used as a basis for treatment in the current "Counterplan for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases". (Ref: Weekly Bulletin No. 55, for period 11-17 January 1948, Venereal Disease Control).

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It should be impressed upon both the doctor and the patients that to receive the optimum benefits of modern drugs, the treatment of venereal disease must be instituted as soon as the diagnosis is established and the schedule must be strictly adhered to until the outlined plan is completed.

SECTION VI

MEDICAL SERVICE

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 23 January shows 3,413 hospitals with a capacity of 210,906 beds of which 81,477 were occupied. During this same period 229,193 out-patients were treated.

Nutrition

A revised plan for the Nutrition Surveys of the civilian population will be applied in the February 1948 surveys. Late schedules for conducting the surveys in the 12 large cities (Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa, Matsuyama, Yokohama, Kyoto and Kobe) and the prefectures throughout Japan has not as yet been submitted.

Military Government Teams will receive through regular channels copies of PHMJC number 58, dated 5 February 1948, subject: Revised Nutrition Surveys of the Civilian Population for 1948, with the Letter of General Application pertaining to the above mentioned plan.

The Nutrition Section, Ministry of Welfare informed the Japanese Health Officers of the revised Nutrition Survey plan at a meeting held in Tokyo on the 13th and 14th of February.

SECTION VII SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

Field surveys have revealed that costs for medical care under the government-managed phase of the Health Insurance program are being paid in two ways. One, the patient presents his identification card of insurance privilege to the medical facility or doctor giving the service who in turn sends the bill to the prefectural office for payment, which is made at the official rate. The other method, which is apparently being used because of dissatisfaction of the doctors with the official fee rate and believed necessary by the insured to obtain adequate service, is for the patient to conveniently forget to bring his card and pay for the service in cash at the rate desired by the doctor or facility. The insured then takes the bill to the prefecture office and obtains reimbursement at the official rate which is understood to approximate 80% of the total bill. The difference is an additional cost to the insured. This latter procedure is authorized by law but was expected to be used only in emergency situations. The extent of the utilization of this second procedure is not known, but it is planned to obtain further information regarding this method. Its extensive use would circumvent the intent of the present law to pay for the full cost of medical care to the insured.

Welfare Pension Insurance

In the process of formulating amendments to transfer substantive provisions of the program from the Enforcement Ordinance, which is an action only of the Cabinet, to the Welfare Pension Act and thereby reflect the opinions of the Diet, the Ministry of Welfare was advised to eliminate the present inequity in the contribution base of taxing only the initial ¥600 earned a month. It was suggested that the cut-off be raised to ¥5,000 in line with provisions in the Unemployment Compensation Law and proposed for the Health Insurance Act.

Pending study of a possible over-all revision of the benefit structure and a concomitant change of contribution rates, contributions will be collected temporarily at such lowered rates as will produce approximately the same total revenue on the new tax basis, including wages and salaries up to ¥5,000 per month, as under the old, excluding all those above ¥600.

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This change is recognized to be of a provisional nature. The problem must be settled definitely before old-age and survivors' benefits become payable under the law. Meanwhile, however, the broadening tax base will insure that contributions toward future benefits are paid on an equitable basis. At present, due to general rise of wages and salaries considerably above ¥600 per month, the low cut-off at that point had made contributions to Welfare Pension Insurance virtually uniform for all insured regardless of earnings, thus introducing into that insurance system an undesirable and unintended element of regressive taxation.

Seamen's Insurance

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has submitted a report that the Japan Seamen's Relief Association, initially supported by employers, has six hospitals with a total of 441 beds, two sanatoriums with 222 beds, and two clinics at various locations in Japan. These are primarily for use by seamen who are covered by Seamen's Insurance. While seamen have priority, the hospitals and clinics will render service to other social insurance members.

SECTION VIII

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

<u>PHMJC</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE</u>	<u>DISTRIBUTION</u>
#58	5 Feb 48	Revised Nutrition Surveys of the Civilian Population for 1948	Yes	All MG Teams

Note: See Medical Service Division, Section VI.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

- 2 Incls: 1. Number of Minsei-iin as of 31 December 1947.
2. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 7 February 1948.

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NUMBER OF MINSEI-IIN AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1947

PREFECTURE	ACTUAL NO.	MALE	FEMALE	MAXIMUM NO.
Hokkaido	4,027	3,758	269	5,191
Aomori	2,416	2,251	165	2,407
Iwate	3,538	2,977	561	3,559
Miyagi	2,129	1,829	300	2,275
Akita	2,548	2,252	296	2,777
Yamagata	2,200	1,808	392	2,200
Fukushima	3,961	3,605	356	4,300
Ibaraki	2,857	2,568	289	2,879
Tochigi	1,80	1,612	188	1,800
Gumma	3,071	2,507	564	3,058
Saitama	3,121	2,947	174	3,155
Chiba	3,147	2,777	370	3,156
Tokyo	4,492	4,233	259	5,162
Kanagawa	2,413	2,273	140	2,498
Niigata	2,808	2,469	339	2,869
Toyama	1,943	1,657	286	1,955
Ishikawa	2,752	2,298	454	2,903
Fukui	1,600	1,401	199	1,620
Yamanashi	2,391	2,144	247	2,398
Nagano	3,039	2,602	437	3,100
Gifu	2,748	2,536	212	2,836
Shizuoka	2,606	2,290	316	2,765
Aichi	4,038	3,854	184	4,502
Mie	2,212	2,095	117	2,371
Shiga	1,773	1,690	83	1,778
Kyoto	3,559	3,172	387	3,571
Osaka	5,291	4,994	297	6,021
Hyogo	6,064	5,792	272	6,693
Nara	1,417	1,318	99	1,417
Wakayama	1,748	1,638	110	1,736
Tottori	1,000	911	89	1,000
Shimane	1,995	1,840	155	2,000
Okayama	3,533	3,422	111	3,596
Hiroshima	5,312	4,343	969	5,500
Yamaguchi	2,779	2,422	357	2,863
Tokushima	2,111	1,656	455	1,530
Kagawa	1,356	1,211	145	1,374
Ehime	2,154	1,753	401	2,201
Kochi	1,854	1,683	171	1,946
Fukuoka	4,113	3,313	800	4,113
Saga	1,159	1,058	101	1,161
Nagasaki	2,204	2,065	139	2,304
Kumamoto	1,814	1,745	69	1,832
Oita	1,582	1,469	113	1,582
Miyazaki	1,141	1,047	94	1,182
Kagoshima	2,600	2,247	353	2,600
Total	124,416	111,532	12,884	129,131

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DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7 FEBRUARY 1948

The total number of communicable disease cases reported for the week ending February was 10,171 compared with 11,129 the previous week. The completeness of reporting was slightly better this week. However, four prefectures (Chiba, Shimane, Tokushima and Oita) failed to make a report of the incidence of any of the acute communicable diseases and 13 additional prefectures made no report on malaria. Seven prefectures (Iiyagi, Chiba, Niigata, Kyoto, Shimane, Okayama and Oita) did not submit reports on any of the 5 non-acute communicable diseases (measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and influenza).

Approximately 93 percent of all cases reported were due to five diseases as follows: tuberculosis (4,577), pneumonia (3,389), whooping cough (725), measles (686), and influenza (63). The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum for these diseases were: tuberculosis, 306.5 and 296.2 respectively; pneumonia, 226.9 and 237.1; whooping cough, 48.5 and 50.0; measles, 45.9 and 46.3; and influenza, 4.2 and 6.0. Despite the winter season, reductions were recorded in the weekly rates of all these diseases except measles.

The remaining 12 acute communicable diseases accounted for 731 cases and 82 deaths currently compared with 807 cases and 74 deaths in the preceding week. Seventy percent of the cases and 77 percent of the deaths in this group of diseases were credited to diphtheria (396 cases and 50 deaths) and typhoid fever (116 cases and 13 deaths). All acute communicable diseases remained about the same or declined from last week's levels. The current incidence of all except scarlet fever was less than in the corresponding week of 1947.

Diphtheria cases declined slightly from 412 to 396. There were 50 deaths currently compared with 37 previously. The higher number of deaths this week may have been due to the higher number of cases in the preceding week. The current number of cases (396) was less than 60 percent of the number (683) reported in the corresponding week of 1947 and less than 30 percent of the number (1,352) in the same week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 26.5 and 27.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.3 and 3.2.

Dysentery (36 cases and 7 deaths) remained about the same as last week (35 cases and 5 deaths). In the same week of 1947 and 1946 there were 58 and 27 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.4 and 1.8. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.5.

There was no significant change in typhoid fever with 116 cases and 13 deaths reported currently compared with 112 cases and 14 deaths previously. In the sixth week of 1947 the number of cases (203) was nearly double the current figure and in 1946, it was six times as great (729). The current and cumulative case rates were 7.8 and 7.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 0.8.

Paratyphoid fever cases declined from 49 to 39 this week. There were 3 deaths reported currently compared with 1 last week. The current number of cases was less than two-thirds of the incidence (64) in the corresponding week of 1947 and less than half of that (81) in 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.6 and 2.5. Current and cumulative death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

For the first time in 5 weeks, one case of smallpox was reported. It was from Tokyo-To. No deaths have been reported this year. Thus for this year there have been 3 cases reported compared with 92 cases in the first six weeks of 1947 and 2,489 cases in 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.03 respectively.

The current number of typhus cases (12) was less than half that of the preceding week (26). Deaths (3) remained the same. In the corresponding week of 1947, there were four times as many cases and in the epidemic year of 1946, thirty-six times as many. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.2 while corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

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Hakayama	1,748	1,638	110	1,736
Tottori	1,000	911	89	1,000
Shimane	1,995	1,840	155	2,000
Okayama	3,533	3,422	111	3,596
Hiroshima	5,312	4,343	969	5,500
Yamaguchi	2,779	2,422	357	2,863
Tokushima	2,111	1,656	455	1,530
Kagawa	1,356	1,211	145	1,374
Ehime	2,154	1,753	401	2,201
Kochi	1,854	1,683	171	1,946
Fukuoka	4,113	3,313	800	4,113
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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7 FEBRUARY 1948

The total number of communicable disease cases reported for the week ending 7 February was 10,171 compared with 11,129 the previous week. The completeness of reporting was slightly better this week. However, four prefectures (Chiba, Shimane, Tokushima and Oita) failed to make a report of the incidence of any of the acute communicable diseases and 13 additional prefectures made no report on malaria. Seven prefectures (Iiyagi, Chiba, Niigata, Kyoto, Shimane, Okayama and Oita) did not submit reports on any of the 5 non-acute communicable diseases (measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, and influenza).

Approximately 93 percent of all cases reported were due to five diseases as follows: tuberculosis (4,577), pneumonia (3,389), whooping cough (725), measles (686), and influenza (63). The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum for these diseases were: tuberculosis, 306.5 and 296.2 respectively; pneumonia, 226.9 and 237.1; whooping cough, 48.5 and 50.0; measles, 45.9 and 46.3; and influenza, 4.2 and 6.0. Despite the winter season, reductions were recorded in the weekly rates of all these diseases except measles.

The remaining 12 acute communicable diseases accounted for 731 cases and 82 deaths currently compared with 807 cases and 74 deaths in the preceding week. Seventy percent of the cases and 77 percent of the deaths in this group of diseases were credited to diphtheria (396 cases and 50 deaths) and typhoid fever (116 cases and 13 deaths). All acute communicable diseases remained about the same or declined from last week's levels. The current incidence of all except scarlet fever was less than in the corresponding week of 1947.

Diphtheria cases declined slightly from 412 to 396. There were 50 deaths currently compared with 37 previously. The higher number of deaths this week may have been due to the higher number of cases in the preceding week. The current number of cases (396) was less than 60 percent of the number (683) reported in the corresponding week of 1947 and less than 30 percent of the number (1,352) in the same week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 26.5 and 27.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.3 and 3.2.

Dysentery (36 cases and 7 deaths) remained about the same as last week (35 cases and 5 deaths). In the same week of 1947 and 1946 there were 58 and 27 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.4 and 1.8. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.5.

There was no significant change in typhoid fever with 116 cases and 13 deaths reported currently compared with 112 cases and 14 deaths previously. In the sixth week of 1947 the number of cases (203) was nearly double the current figure and in 1946, it was six times as great (729). The current and cumulative case rates were 7.8 and 7.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.9 and 0.8.

Paratyphoid fever cases declined from 49 to 39 this week. There were 3 deaths reported currently compared with 1 last week. The current number of cases was less than two-thirds of the incidence (64) in the corresponding week of 1947 and less than half of that (81) in 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.6 and 2.5. Current and cumulative death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

For the first time in 5 weeks, one case of smallpox was reported. It was from Tokyo-To. No deaths have been reported this year. Thus for this year there have been 3 cases reported compared with 92 cases in the first six weeks of 1947 and 2,489 cases in 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.03 respectively.

The current number of typhus cases (12) was less than half that of the preceding week (26). Deaths (3) remained the same. In the corresponding week of 1947, there were four times as many cases and in the epidemic year of 1946, thirty-six times as many. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.2 while corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

The number of cases of malaria dropped from 61 to 44 currently. No deaths have been reported this year. This was only a fourth of the incidence (174) in the sixth week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.9 and 3.6 respectively.

Scarlet fever cases declined more than 20 percent, from 65 to 51. Nearly half of these cases (20) occurred in Hokkaido. In the previous week - there were 25 cases in Hokkaido. No deaths have been reported for 4 weeks. Despite the current decline, the 1948 figure remained above the corresponding week of 1947 (41 cases) and 1946 (32 cases). The current and cumulative case rates were 3.4 and 3.8 respectively. The cumulative death rates was 0.02.

Epidemic meningitis dropped from the high point established last week of 47 cases and 14 deaths to 36 cases and 6 deaths currently. This was considerably less than the incidence reported in the same week of 1947 (81) and somewhat lower than in 1946 (42). The current and cumulative case rates were 2.4 and 2.2. Corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.5 respectively.

There continued to be no cases or deaths reported for suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 4,271 and 19,315 respectively; for gonorrhea 3,878 and 21,628; for chancroid 784 and 4,183. Last week there were reported 4,483 cases of syphilis, 3,747 cases of gonorrhcea and 762 cases of chancroid. In the sixth week of 1947 there were reported fewer cases of syphilis (2,685) but more gonorrhcea (3,902) and chancroid (910) than currently.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ending 7 February 1948.

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY				Cumulative Cases	Cumulative Deaths
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cummulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cummulative Cases			
HOKKAIDO	44	9	229	41	2	-	9		3	
AOMORI	9	1	* 36	* 4	-	-	1		-	
IWATE	10	2	58	9	-	-	2		1	
MIYAGI	-	-	54	1	1	-	2		-	
AKITA	13	-	91	8	-	-	* 2		-	
YAMAGATA	2	1	34	4	2	-	* 3		-	
FUKUSHIMA	4	1	19	3	-	-	-		-	
IEARAKI	6	-	36	-	-	-	3		2	
TOCHIGI	13	2	62	8	1	-	4		-	
GUJMA	9	1	53	8	5	-	8		1	
SAITAMA	6	-	53	3	-	-	2		-	
CHIBA	NR	NR	13	-	NR	NR	-		-	
TOKYO	47	6	154	18	9	2	33		9	
KANAGAWA	12	1	66	9	1	1	9		6	
NIIGATA	20	2	129	12	1	-	4		2	
TOYAMA	1	-	14	3	-	-	1		-	
ISHIKAWA	2	1	47	7	-	-	-		-	
FUKUI	6	1	14	3	-	-	-		-	
YAMANASHI	2	-	9	-	-	-	-		-	
NAGANO	12	-	74	3	-	-	-		-	
GIFU	5	-	14	3	-	-	-		-	
SHIZUOKA	7	2	42	8	-	-	-		1	
AICHI	27	1	76	4	-	-	-		1	
MIE	6	2	41	3	-	-	-		-	
SHIGA	2	-	*14	-	-	-	1		-	
KYOTO	5	1	39	8	-	-	11		3	
OSAKA	6	1	48	5	4	-	7		1	
HYOGO	3	1	63	9	1	-	6		-	
NARA	2	-	14	2	-	-	-		-	
WAKAYAMA	4	2	17	2	-	-	1		3	
TOTTORI	-	-	9	-	-	-	-		-	
SHIMANE	NR	NR	38	6	NR	NR	-		-	
OKAYAMA	5	1	38	3	-	-	1		-	
HIROSHI A	2	-	59	2	-	-	2		-	
YAMAGUCHI	12	-	34	1	-	-	2		1	
TOKUSHIMA	NR	NR	* 9	1	NR	NR	-		-	
KAGAWA	2	-	10	2	-	-	2		2	
EHIME	10	3	36	15	1	-	3		-	
KOCHI	5	-	28	3	-	-	-		-	
FUKUOKA	21	4	148	18	3	1	7		2	
SAGA	15	1	109	8	-	-	2		1	
NAGASAKI	7	2	*85	11	3	-	* 7		-	
KUMAMOTO	6	-	31	1	1	-	2		-	
OITA	NR	NR	54	16	NR	NR	1		9	
MIYAZAKI	9	-	69	5	-	-	1		-	
KAGOSHIMA	17	1	55	7	1	-	2		-	
TOTAL	396	50	*2477	*287	36	7	*163	48		

RATE	Current	3.3	27.6	3.2	2.4	0.5	1.8	0.5
Previous	27.6	2.5			2.3	0.3		

Rates per 100,000 per Annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947.

*Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Weekly Report - 7 February 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	-	18	3	2	-	7	1
AOMORI	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	*1
IWATE	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	6	-	1	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	1	17	3	-	-	4	1
IBARAKI	3	1	18	3	1	-	2	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	6	2	-	-	3	-
GUMMA	2	-	12	1	-	-	3	-
SAITAMA	2	-	19	2	-	-	5	-
CHIBA	NR	NR	24	-	NR	NR	2	-
TOKYO	15	1	89	9	11	1	59	1
KANAGAWA	6	4	49	7	1	-	21	-
NIIGATA	-	1	22	1	2	-	12	1
TOYAMA	2	-	4	-	1	-	2	1
ISHIKAWA	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUI	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-	2	1	8	1
NAGANO	1	-	4	-	-	-	2	-
GIFU	5	1	40	5	-	-	7	-
SHIZUOKA	7	-	31	2	1	-	12	1
AICHI	2	-	22	-	-	-	9	-
MIE	8	-	27	1	13	-	19	-
SHIGA	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
KYOTO	2	1	15	2	-	-	2	-
OSAKA	5	-	19	3	-	-	2	-
HYOGO	6	1	24	4	-	-	1	-
NARA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	16	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	14	1	19	1	-	-	1	1
SHIMANE	NR	NR	7	-	NR	NR	1	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	13	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	18	1	-	-	4	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
TOKUSHIMA	NR	NR	6	1	NR	NR	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	1
EHIME	3	-	11	1	1	-	6	-
KOCHI	1	1	11	3	2	-	4	-
FUKUOKA	6	-	24	5	1	-	9	-
SAGA	3	-	4	-	-	1	1	-
NAGASAKI	4	-	16	3	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
OITA	NR	NR	8	-	NR	NR	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	8	1	-	-	3	-
KOSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	116	13	669	71	39	3	226	*12

RATE

Current	7.8	0.9	7.5	0.8	2.6	0.2	2.5	0.1
Previous	7.5	0.9			3.3	0.1		

Rate per 100,000 per Annum.

Rates based upon census population 1 Oct 1947.

* Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Weekly Report - 7 February 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALL POX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	1	*6	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
MIE	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	1	-
TOKYO	1	-	1	-	4	-	33	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUNAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGOYA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	2	-	26	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AKAHAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOITONI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
ECHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MATSASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	*7	2
KYUHANOTO	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
OITA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	0	3	0	12	3	*106	12

RATE

Current	0.1	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.1
Previous	0.0	0.0			1.7	0.2		

Rate per 100,000 per annum.

1948 rates based upon census population 1 Oct. 1947

* Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Weekly Report - 7 February 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	NR	NR	*6	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	NR	*5	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	NR	NR	4	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	-	-
CHIBA	NR	NR	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	3	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	3	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	*5	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	NR	NR	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	NR	NR	8	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	NR	NR	*5	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	2	-	NR	NR	-	-
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	3	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	NR	NR	27	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	NR	NR	4	-	NR	NR	-	-
KAGAWA	NR	NR	3	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	7	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	4	-	43	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	3	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	NR	NR	17	-	NR	NR	-	-
MIYAZAKI	NR	NR	2	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	44	0	*321	0	0	0	0	0
RATE								
Current	2.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	4.1	0.0			0.0	0.0		

rates per 100,000 per Annum, based upon Census population 1 October 1947.

*Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	38	217	47	249	533	2490
AOLORI	3	*67	21	*89	83	*455
IWATE	16	166	11	156	169	895
MIYAGI	NR	*205	NR	*80	NR	*510
AKITA	2	63	3	99	107	632
YAMAGATA	7	28	13	59	74	347
FUKUSHIMA	8	39	19	135	148	568
IBARAKI	22	74	9	78	99	462
TOCHIGI	8	43	20	150	57	362
GUMMA	9	*39	29	*167	84	349
SAITAMA	3	5	7	79	58	362
CHIBA	NR	-	NR	28	NR	239
TOKYO	6	33	29	269	363	2131
KANAGAWA	3	14	50	283	227	1171
NIIGATA	NR	*79	NR	*148	NR	*553
TOYAMA	9	39	36	163	137	506
ISHIKAWA	2	27	19	111	125	507
FUKUI	13	104	9	47	47	147
YAMANASHI	1	17	4	84	29	245
NAGANO	12	127	35	142	137	684
GIFU	44	169	12	45	100	443
SHIZUOKA	8	54	14	85	104	623
AICHI	32	89	23	65	239	971
MIE	18	111	17	89	85	365
SHIGA	4	29	18	68	49	203
KYOTO	NR	*39	NR	*52	NR	*485
OSAKA	-	30	5	36	31	1215
HYOGO	10	37	2	33	63	719
NARA	-	-	-	4	37	197
WAKAYAMA	7	31	11	51	50	200
TOHOKU	14	94	4	21	75	335
SHIRANE	NR	37	NR	83	NR	251
OKAYAMA	NR	32	NR	46	NR	123
HIROSHIMA	46	249	25	88	226	937
YAMAGUCHI	4	45	15	39	67	322
TOKUSHIMA	15	80	5	32	78	279
KAGAWA	45	113	8	28	52	221
EHIME	88	607	9	124	144	909
KOCHI	54	408	11	40	44	248
FUKUOKA	19	74	96	386	291	1833
SAGA	2	23	26	113	87	388
NAGASAKI	13	*75	5	*79	66	*468
KUMAMOTO	16	92	12	69	66	283
OITA	NR	27	NR	68	NR	257
MIYAZAKI	19	62	9	12	50	322
KAGOSHIMA	66	156	37	109	96	330
TOTAL	686	*4149	725	*4481	4577	*26542

RATE

Current	45.9	46.3	48.5	50.0	306.5	296.2
Previous	44.9		48.8		356.5	

Rate per 100,000 per annum.

Rates based upon census population 1 Oct 1947.

Deaths Not Available.

* Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(I)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(I)	(C)	(I)	(C)	(I)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	20	-	114	-	2	1	25	4	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	2	-	-	-	*5	1	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	6	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	2	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	5	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
TOKYO	9	-	55	1	9	-	43	10	-	-	-	-
YANAGAWA	1	-	14	-	5	-	15	2	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1*	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
FUJUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	7	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	10	1	1	1	8	2	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	27	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	2	-	*4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	15	-	1	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	NR	NR	*2	-	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	5	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
FOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	6	-	1	1	5	2	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	*2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	2	1	5	2	-	-	-	-
OITA	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	51	0	*340	2	36	6	*197	44	0	0	0	0
RATE	Current	3.4	0.0	3.8	0.02	2.4	0.4	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Previous	4.4	0.0			3.1	0.9			0.0	0.0	0.0

Rates per 100,000 per Annum, based upon census population 1 Oct 1947.

*Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports

Plague C

Weekly Report - 7 February 1948

Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	267	1548	-	23
AOMORI	28	*306	-	4
IWATE	30	368	-	-
MIYAGI	NR	*472	NR	1
AKITA	34	302	-	-
YAMAGATA	39	221	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	131	668	-	-
IBARAKI	167	980	-	-
TOCHIGI	71	421	3	4
CUMIA	108	*545	-	7
SAITAMA	72	345	3	3
CHIBA	NR	101	NR	-
TOKYO	168	855	3	19
KANAGAWA	134	807	4	21
NIIGATA	NR	*354	NR	1
TOYAMA	112	455	1	10
ISHIKAWA	79	489	1	3
FUKUI	21	127	-	14
YAMANASHI	31	211	-	-
NAGANO	92	568	3	10
GIFU	75	719	1	3
SHIZUOKA	82	523	-	2
AICHI	135	726	-	10
MIE	107	515	-	*1
SHIGA	62	294	-	1
KYOTO	NR	*244	NR	*2
OSAKA	28	451	3	18
HYOGO	37	240	-	2
NARA	33	136	-	1
AKAYAMA	163	628	2	*37
TOTTORI	22	155	-	3
SHIMANE	NR	444	NR	4
OKAYAMA	NR	122	NR	8
HIROSHIMA	124	562	10	48
YAMAGUCHI	54	319	-	1
TOKUSHIMA	104	411	-	*15
KAGAWA	47	209	-	6
EHIME	199	1022	22	116
KOCHI	69	409	-	-
FUKUOKA	166	1027	-	93
SAGA	94	522	-	5
NAGASAKI	51	*394	-	-
KUMAMOTO	54	300	7	10
OITA	NR	221	NR	35
MIYAZAKI	33	148	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	66	361	-	-
TOTAL	3389	*21245	63	*541

RATE

Current	226.9	237.1	4.2	6.0
Previous	235.7		5.2	

Rates per 100,000 per annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947
 Deaths not available.

* Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947 AND 1948

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	7 Feb 1948	8 Feb 1947	7 Feb 1948	8 Feb 1947	for First 6 Weeks 1948	1947
	Cases					
Diphtheria	396	683	1782	3007	2477	4247
Dysentery	36	58	120	280	163	377
Typhoid	116	203	508	1064	669	1579
Paratyphoid	39	64	171	255	226	345
Smallpox	1	5	2	61	3	92
Typhus Fever	12	48	82	221	106	330
Malaria	44	174	256	688	321	957
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	51	41	280	237	340	286
Epidemic Meningitis	36	81	157	245	197	290
Jap. B. Encephalitis (Suspect)	0	0	0	1	0	1
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths						
Diphtheria	50	91	203	305	287	415
Dysentery	7	14	28	47	48	91
Typhoid	13	37	53	135	71	185
Paratyphoid	3	4	9	11	12	19
Smallpox	0	3	0	6	0	9
Typhus Fever	3	1	8	12	12	22
Malaria	0	2	0	2	0	3
Cholera	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	2	0	4	2	5
Epidemic Meningitis	6	28	36	57	44	69
Jap. B. Encephalitis (Suspects)	0	0	0	1	0	2
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIOD, 1947 AND 1948

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Rates	
	7 Feb 1948	8 Feb 1947	7 Feb 1948	8 Feb 1947	for first 6 Weeks 1948	1947
	Case Rates					
Diphtheria	26.5	45.7	29.8	50.3	27.6	47.3
Dysentery	2.4	3.9	2.0	4.7	1.8	4.2
Typhoid	7.8	13.6	8.5	17.8	7.5	17.6
Paratyphoid	2.6	4.3	2.9	4.3	2.5	3.8
Smallpox	0.1	0.3	0.03	1.0	0.03	1.0
Typhus Fever	0.8	3.2	1.4	3.7	1.2	3.7
Malaria	2.9	11.6	4.3	11.5	3.6	10.7
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	3.4	2.7	4.7	4.0	3.8	3.2
Epidemic Meningitis	2.4	5.4	2.6	4.1	2.2	3.2
Jap. B. Encephalitis (Suspect)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.0	0.01
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	3.3	6.1	3.4	5.1	3.2	4.6
Dysentery	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.0
Typhoid	0.9	2.5	0.9	2.3	0.8	2.1
Paratyphoid	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Typhus Fever	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Malaria	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.03
Cholera	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Scarlet Fever	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.02	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8
Jap. B. Encephalitis (Suspect)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.02	0.0	0.02
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

Rate per 100,000 per annum

1947 Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947

1948 Rates based upon census population 1 Oct 1947

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 7 FEBRUARY 1948

(C) Current cases

(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	NR	95	NR	869	NR	440
AOMORI	14	68	41	*365	41	*243
IWATE	2	*9	24	104	39	136
MIYAGI	11	59	46	208	31	130
AKITA	10	25	92	311	80	306
YAMAGATA	4	10	20	94	52	160
FUKUSHIMA	20	57	64	307	59	*251
IBARAKI	8	52	38	273	41	280
TOCHIGI	17	72	94	333	109	396
GUMMA	3	15	65	255	46	242
SAITAMA	NR	40	NR	178	NR	177
CHIBA	24	66	131	412	153	537
TOKYO	58	249	321	1478	808	2504
KANAGAWA	52	330	210	1473	215	1037
NIIGATA	23	75	74	326	77	1083
TOYAMA	5	38	45	302	39	315
ISHIKAWA	13	64	50	304	63	208
FUKUI	3	19	23	149	40	156
YAMANASHI	15	33	25	211	5	116
NAGANO	10	50	231	949	187	739
GIFU	19	62	89	372	50	190
SHIZUOKA	10	45	65	320	109	351
AICHI	75	436	305	1359	190	673
MIE	16	94	53	355	77	388
SHIGA	17	82	43	181	41	179
KYOTO	77	241	256	1008	197	739
OSAKA	50	288	192	1056	288	*1240
HYOGO	52	217	262	1091	287	1096
NARA	13	61	58	171	63	208
WAKAYAMA	13	135	90	482	47	292
TOTTORI	6	29	54	256	72	216
SHIMANE	NR	18	NR	98	NR	63
OKAYAMA	34	162	71	584	95	568
HIROSHIMA	18	164	121	*725	64	*430
YAMAGUCHI	10	49	75	367	102	340
TOKUSHIMA	1	32	23	161	29	*153
KAGAWA	20	39	26	106	24	105
EHIME	11	47	39	300	49	259
KOCHI	4	23	27	175	12	103
FUKUOKA	NR	225	NR	1167	NR	687
SAGA	13	48	76	465	76	282
NAGASAKI	14	99	133	647	109	454
KUMAMOTO	9	78	91	408	76	322
OITA	NR	17	NR	252	NR	144
MIYAZAKI	1	35	30	214	13	92
KAGOSHIMA	9	31	105	407	116	285
TOTAL	784	*4183	3878	*21628	4271	*19315

RATE

Current	52.5	46.7	259.7	241.3	286.0	215.5
Previous	51.0		250.9		300.2	

Rates per 100,000 per annum, based upon census population 1 October 1947.
Deaths not available.

*Cumulative figure adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947 and 1948

DISEASES	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	7 Feb 1948	8 Feb 1947	7 Feb 1948	8 Feb 1947	for first 6 weeks 1948	1947
<u>Number</u>						
Chancroid	784	910	3216	3640	4183	4686
Gonorrhea	3878	3902	17010	14967	21628	19453
Syphilis	4271	2685	15889	9323	19315	11855
<u>Rates</u>						
Chancroid	52.5	60.8	53.8	60.8	46.7	52.2
Gonorrhea	259.7	260.8	284.7	250.1	241.3	216.7
Syphilis	286.0	179.5	266.0	155.8	215.5	132.1

Rates per 100,000 population per Annum

1948 Rates based upon Census population 1 Oct 1947

1947 Rates based upon Estimated population 1 July 1947